

Transcript of the President's News Conference on Foreign and Domestic Matters

Following is a transcript of President Carter's news conference in Washington yesterday, as recorded by The New York Times.

Opening Statement

Good afternoon. Although attention has naturally focused on domestic politics, events around the world here at home still demand my attention and action in ways that affect the well-being of American citizens.

Yesterday we completed the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China with four agreements: for trade, for consulates, for normal airline service and for textiles. We've opened a new era of normal relationships now between our two great countries.

Also yesterday, the second anniversary of the signing of the Camp David accords, I met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir and Egyptian Foreign Minister Hassan Ali al-Sisi to continue in our quest for a lasting peace in the Middle East, which is so important to the future of Americans and to the entire world.

They have been, since that meeting with me, conducting negotiations or discussions with their own governments responsible for the discussions for peace.

We are preparing now for preliminary exchanges with the Soviet Union on the control of theater nuclear weapons in Europe. These talks should begin next month. And Secretary Muskrat will be addressing this important subject in his discussions with Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet Union in New York in the near future.

We've also been concentrating on the slow, difficult, diplomatic effort to free our hostages here in — to free our hostages in Iran.

There are at home there are some encouraging economic signs: The unemployment rate has been steady, or slightly lower, for the last four straight months. Unemployment compensation claims, which is a weekly statistic that we receive, has been encouraging. In the last two months, we've added some 200,000 new jobs. Housing starts are up now for the third month in a row. New orders for durable goods are up for the third month in a row. And, as of July, and for the past 90 days, retail sales have also shown increases.

But — and this is the bad news — while inflation has been dampened down, it's still a major continuing concern. I'm standing firm against any tax reduction in this pre-election political climate, but I will press ahead to

strengthen our economy, to increase productivity, to revitalize our American industrial system and to create real jobs.

Our Tripartite Automobile Committee is now attacking the industry's problems on a continuing basis. A few hours ago, Japanese Minister Tanaka made an encouraging statement in his estimate of Japanese exports of automobiles to this country for the remainder of this year.

At the Venice summit conference we discussed, with the Japanese, the automobile situation, and they are sensitive to this transition period through which America is now going in changing consumer demand for the smaller and more efficient automobile.

I'm also pleased to note that there are some initial recalls of steel workers, and I look forward to receiving, within just a few days, a strong report from our Tripartite Committee on Steel dealing with the pressing problems that face that basic industry, so important to our country.

Finally, nowhere is America's progress more important than in increasing energy dependence. The results so far have been excellent — far above what we had anticipated. Our imports of oil are down more than 10 percent below last year — about one-and-a-half million barrels less oil imported each day this year.

A record number of drilling rigs are in use. The number of oil and natural gas wells that will be drilled in 1980 will exceed any other previous year. American coal production in 1980 will be the highest in history. And we are now launching the most massive peacetime effort in our history to produce energy from shale, from coal, from the sun, from farm products, from geothermal sources and many others.

Finally, I'm working with the Congress for a number of bills that I think we will have a good legislative year in dealing with youth employment, for the cost of living, for paying incentives for military personnel, deregulation of the American free enterprise system, the enhancement of civil rights. In domestic and international affairs, the progress of America goes on.

I will now be pleased to answer any questions that you might have for me.

Questions and Answers

Racism in Campaign

Q. Mr. President, in Atlanta on Tuesday you referred to Ronald Reagan's campaign statements about the Ku Klux Klan and states' rights, and then you said that hatred and racism have no place in this country. Do you think that Reagan is running a campaign of hatred and racism, and how do you answer allegations that you are running a "race" campaign?

A. No, I do not think he is running a campaign of racism or hatred, and I think my campaign is very much the opposite. I did not raise the issue of the Klan. I did not raise the issue of states' rights. I believe that it's not correct to leave these words — which are code words for many people in our country who have suffered from discrimination in the past — out of the election this year. I do not think that my opponent is a racist in any degree.

Release of the Hostages

Q. Mr. President, earlier this week you raised expectations on the release of the hostages, and then you seemed to back down. What is today's prospect for an early release of the hostages? And, aside from the Shah's assets, over which we have no control, what else can we do to speed the release of the hostages?

A. I've not changed my position on the prospects for the hostages. I do not predict an early resolution of the issue because it's not in my hands unilaterally; it has to be done through careful negotiations with the Iranians and, quite often, because of unilateral decisions to be made by them.

One of the major obstacles to progress in the past has been the absence of any viable government in Iran. Only in recent weeks, in fact, in some instances in the last few days, have they had a Parliament or a Speaker of the Parliament who could speak for them, or a Prime Minister. They have had a President, Mr. Bani-Sadr, has been consistently in favor of the hostages being released.

Now that their government is intact and now that the Ayatollah Khomeini has made a public statement for the first time, outlining to some degree the demands to be pursued by Iran, obviously the situation has improved. Our position has been consistent. We have two goals in mind that have not changed since the first day the hostages were taken. One is to preserve the honor and integrity of our nation, and to protect its interests. The other is to get the hostages back as quickly as possible. And the second goal has also never changed, and that is not to do anything here, in this country, that would endanger the lives or safety of the hostages nor interfere with their earliest possible release back to freedom.

This is an issue that's been constantly on my mind and on the minds of the American people.

U.S. Honor on Hostages

Q. How much do you rule out the question of honor?

A. Yes, the United States is not going to apologize. We have long said that there would be a legitimate forum provided for the Iranians, who would defend themselves to be aggrieved in many ways, in their case. We encouraged the United Nations mission to go to Iran to investigate the situation there, to hold hearings in Iran and to let there be a public exploration of Iran's claims or complaints.

At the time we filed our suit in the World Court in The Hague, we also invited Iran to participate with us in a combative way but in a friendly way, to give them that forum, which would have been well covered by the

world press, to express their concerns or their complaints about others in the past. So this is not a new development at all. Our position has been very consistent.

I cannot predict what will happen in the near future, but we are pursuing every possible, legitimate avenue, as we have for the past months, to reach some agreement with Iran — with those two constraints that I described before: one, to get the hostages back, and the safety of the hostages, to relieve this problem between us, which is a very dangerous one for the United States and also very damaging to the people of Iran.

Carter's Style in Campaign

Q. Mr. President, I'd like to return to a portion of Miss Santin's question. There are people who say that in political campaigns you get mean, that you attempt to attack your opponent. They cite Hubert Humphrey, Edward Kennedy and now Ronald Reagan. Will you tell us why you think this is not correct and will you discuss your campaign style from that standpoint?

A. Well, I have not seen these issues today in the press conference. They've been raised twice out of three questions. I think that the campaign here is give-and-take on both sides. An incumbent Governor or President is almost always the subject of the most, certainly the most, criticism from those who seek his office, and quite often those kinds of political verbal exchanges from those who seek to replace someone are either accepted as a normal course in a political campaign or ignored as irrelevant to the campaign.

That's why, as a Congressman or a Senator or President responds, that's immediately in recent weeks, in fact, in some instances in the last few days, have they had a Parliament or a Speaker of the Parliament who could speak for them, or a Prime Minister. They have had a President, Mr. Bani-Sadr, has been consistently in favor of the hostages being released.

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controlled financial institution. And, in fact, in 1978, contemporaneously with your decision to sell, and advocacy of the sale of 80 F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia, you accepted through Carter's Warehouse a loan accommodation from the Saudi-controlled financial institution for \$200 million. In light of your statement about the appropriateness of the \$200 million loan accommodation, why do you think it was appropriate for you to accept what amounts to a \$200 million loan accommodation from a Saudi-controlled financial institution? And why do you think this does not represent an actual or potential conflict of interest, which you said you would rule out in your Administration?

A. I have never accepted any loans from any organization. Q. This was a loan accommodation. A. Would you like me to answer your question? I've never accepted any loans from an organization that's owned or controlled by any foreign government, or any foreign national. The only loans that I have gotten were long before I became President, from American-owned banks in Atlanta. And I have so far paid those loans off as required by the bank.

Q. The bank was purchased by the Saudi citizen. [At this point, another reporter, recognized by the President, began a new question.] A. I have never accepted any loans from any organization. Q. This was a loan accommodation. A. Would you like me to answer your question? I've never accepted any loans from an organization that's owned or controlled by any foreign government, or any foreign national. The only loans that I have gotten were long before I became President, from American-owned banks in Atlanta. And I have so far paid those loans off as required by the bank.

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President Carter as he listened to a reporter's question at the news conference yesterday at the White House

Associated Press

As you know, in the past with extremely cheap gasoline, the efficiency of an automobile — its mileage for a gallon was not as important to the American consumer because gas was so inexpensive. But lately there has been a change in buying customs by America. There is no doubt in my mind that the automobiles produced today are much more efficient, much more clean-burning, and become more safe than they have been in the past. And I don't have any doubt that in 1985 they will continue that steady progress toward a clean-burning, efficient, safer car.

We have provided increasingly stringent standards for safety and for efficiency and for air-pollution standards. And I think that's going to continue. But I don't look upon our Government as subsidizing or paying the automobile industry to make these changes.

We have made available loan guarantees to Chrysler, because they were on the verge of bankruptcy. The reason that Congress did this, with my full support and approval, was to avoid the loss of hundreds of thousands of American jobs among automobile workers and to keep a highly competitive automobile industry in our country.

These loan guarantees are sound investments by the American Government. We do not anticipate any loss of funds from taxpayers' money with this loan guarantee.

Opinion Polls and Campaign

Q. Mr. President, the opinion polls indicate that you've made quite a substantial gain in recent weeks as against Governor Reagan, according to one largely ahead, according to one largely behind, but certainly in a lot better position than you seemed to be a few weeks ago. Could you give us your analysis of why you think you've made these gains? To what extent do you think now that John Anderson will be a factor, and your analysis of what you expect to happen in this very volatile period in the next few months, politically speaking?

A. Well, I think you all have seen in the last year the extreme volatility of public opinion polls — perhaps more so than in any other campaign in the past. I would guess they would be up and down between now and Nov. 4. My belief is that in a general election campaign, there is a unique situation that's not extant in the election of any other official in our country, nor in the nominating process by the Democratic and Republican parties, even for President.

As we have seen Nov. 4, there is a constant sobering among individual Americans as they approach a decision who is going to control the affairs of this nation from Oval Office for the next four years, and a realization that that choice is a profoundly important one for each individual, for his family, for their community and economic life — the quality of life — war or peace issues begin to become paramount.

The personal characteristics of the candidates, as far as attractiveness or speaking style and so forth in my opinion become less important, and the questions come down to: Who cares more about me and my family or their family? Who can deal with the inevitable crises in a more calm and effective way? And who is more likely to lead this country at peace? So I don't know what is going to happen in the future. I'm just not a seer. But I think that the essence of it, though, is that the election will be decided ultimately, however, by that very calm, very reasoned, very sober analysis of the issues, and the difference in the stand of the candidates on the issues and not by the excitement or some of the frivolity of the election campaign during the primary season.

Moving Out of Recession

Q. Mr. President, based on guidance you were given by your economic advisers, with other information that's available to you, do you think that the

country is now out of the recession, or that it will be before the Nov. 4 election?

A. Some of my economic advisers have told me, within the last two days, that the recession might very well be over. I don't know. Only in retrospect, several weeks after something occurs, can you be sure of that. The technical definition of recession — with which you are familiar, is really of not much significance.

The point is that I believe that we'll have ups and downs during the next few months. We still have an unemployment rate — although 8 percent, which is too high. The chances are that we won't vary much for the rest of this year.

I believe that the inflation rate, which is still too high, will stay below double-digit inflation the rest of this year. Recovery of our economic system seems to be progressing very well with housing starts going up, investment going up, and with the number of jobs available to the American people continuing to rise. It's just hard to predict.

But I believe that we will have a stable economy with statistics fluctuating from one month to another. The thing that we must do though is to realize that the election pressures cannot be permitted to shape the economic policy. We have got to keep inflation under control while we deal with the increase in productivity over a long period of time in the future — build permanent jobs for people in the private industry sector, not in make-work jobs that are very expensive to the American taxpayer; continue to deregulate the American free enterprise system, setting Government's nose out of the affairs of American business and American families.

These kinds of basic things to increase productivity, to increase investment and to have long-range permanent jobs are the major challenge that I see as President and not to have an election-year quick fix by promising a major tax decrease that might simply be repaid to the working families of this country by increased inflation in the months ahead.

Progress of Mideast Talks

Q. Mr. President, yesterday, after meeting with Foreign Minister Burg of Israel, and Hassan Ali of Egypt, you said, without elaboration, that unexpected progress had been made in restarting those bilateral talks in Washington on Palestinian autonomy. But Foreign Minister Burg said today those initial discussions would not include the issue of Jerusalem. But, given the importance of this issue, what progress has been made this week and what is the cause of your optimism?

A. When Sol Linowitz went to Jerusalem, Egypt, six weeks ago and met with Foreign Minister Shamir, and with General Hassan Ali, and also with Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat, we were pleased to see that after a fairly long dearth of direct contacts between Israel and Egypt to find a way to get back to the negotiating table.

Yesterday, after they left my office, Sol Linowitz, Mr. Shamir, General Ali, and President Sadat, all agreed to try to find a basis for carrying out the comprehensive peace. Following Sol Linowitz's trip, President Sadat announced — both before and after they arrived — that he was ready to meet with me at a later date this year. Prime Minister Begin had not, until that time, made that statement. Prime Minister Begin called me on the telephone to say that the Linowitz mission had been remarkably successful, to thank us for what he had contributed, and to say that he would be eager to meet with me and President Sadat at a summit conference in the near future. All American elections were concluded.

We will work that out. I am determined that the prospect for a summit meeting will not interfere with the substantive negotiations that must precede it. And I think the fact that yesterday

day and today the foreign ministers of the two countries are negotiating again in the presence of the American Ambassador assigned that task is, indeed, encouraging in itself.

Language During Campaign

Q. Mr. President, you've been asked several times about some tough language you used in Atlanta regarding Ronald Reagan, and to be fair to you and before I ask my question we should point out that some tough language has been used against you in the past by Mr. Reagan and other of your opponents. I recall, during an interview with Mr. Reagan he said that you had let our defenses slide and that was a great danger to war. So I'm not impugning — putting upon you the excessive use of tough language, but nevertheless, I'd like to return to Atlanta and ask this question: You have said here today that you do not consider Mr. Reagan a racist, and I believe that to be true. You have said that you do not think he's running a campaign of hatred or racism, but you used all three of those words in connection with a discussion of Mr. Reagan. Do you regret that, or could you tell me how this could happen if you don't attribute any of those characteristics to Mr. Reagan?

A. Well, I was speaking to a group at Ebenezer church, all church. Leaders of our black community, all the way from Maryland to Texas, and I was involved in the civil rights movement in years gone by in the 30's and 40's, who had endangered their very lives to bring about equality of opportunity and end racial discrimination. And that's the way I feel about the words, the use of the word Ku Klux Klan and the use of the word states' rights. I believe that the use of those words is no place for the reviving of the issue of racism under any circumstances. And that's the way I feel about it. It ought not to be a part of the Presidential race.

I was asked later by a news person as I was getting on the plane — Do you think that Governor Reagan is a racist? — and I replied no. And I do not. And I would hope that from now on, after this news conference, that we could leave out references to candidates that anybody thinks that I'm a racist or that any of the candidates in this Presidential race are racists. I don't believe they are and I believe it ought to be dropped.

Intersection of Klan Issue

Q. Mr. President, it was your own Cabinet Secretary Patricia Harris who first interjected the KKK into the Presidential race. She said in Los Angeles, "I don't believe that Governor Reagan was running with the endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan and raised the specter of white supremacy. Now then how can you blame Governor Reagan?"

A. I am not blaming Governor Reagan. That's just exactly the point. The press seems to be obsessed with this issue. I am not blaming Governor Reagan.

Q. You accused him of interjecting the Ku Klux Klan into the campaign.

Garth. Campaigning Uphill for the Glory of the Fight

Continued From Page B1

senators. Now he wants a President," said Governor Carey, who is supporting Mr. Carter. "David is not the quality candidate. And remember, there is a great deal of animosity between David and Gerry Raishoon, said the Governor, referring to President Carter's advertising specialist, Gerald M. Raishoon. Mr. Garth and Mr. Raishoon have not been the best of terms for some time, especially since Edward Koch, the Garth candidate, beat Mario M. Cuomo, the Raishoon candidate, in the 1977 mayoral race. "David wants to prove again that Raishoon can't win, even with an incumbent," Mr. Carey said. "I don't think David would mind my saying that."

In fact, Mr. Garth, a man of passionate opinions, dismissed all armchair analyses and replaced them with his own, in which support for Mr. Anderson seemed to grow out of the disdain Mr. Garth expressed for the major-party rivals.

"Worst President in This Century"
"I think Carter is the worst President we've had in this century," Mr. Garth said. "I think he is even worse than Nixon. In his own way, this guy is politically impotent."

Mr. Garth spoke in a rush of words that included only passing references to Mr. Anderson. Some critics say this is one problem of the Anderson effort—that despite the release of a detailed platform, the candidate's selling point is that he is none of the above.

When this was pointed, Mr. Garth, addressed his client's attributes before, then segued into a repeat attack on the President's record. "The only way Carter could win is if the country has a total memory lapse," Mr. Garth said. "And if I think Reagan is ridiculous."

And if the Anderson candidacy benefits Mr. Reagan, "I can't measure on any given day who I liked least," said Mr. Garth. "A self-described progressive, 'Anderson is a party, but he's a 10' against me." "So I'm fighting for him. My feeling is you fight all the goddamn way and the last thing you do is tear your leg off and hit the other guy over the head."

Mr. Garth made an attempt to mute the competitiveness that is so much a part of him. It is an image he molded, just as surely as any he ever developed for a candidate—from his name, which he picked from a play when he was 22 years old, to the slim, hand-dressed Brazilian cigars always in hand and the staccato way of speaking.

Grudging Admiration
"There is nothing about me that is cool," Mr. Garth said in a moment of self-judgment. Even so, grudgingly, as Robert Strauss, the President's campaign chairman, sounded intimidated by Mr. Garth the other day, crediting him with getting Mr. Anderson's endorsement of New York's Liberal Party—the first time in the party's 36-year history that it declined to back the Democratic candidate.

"David did it with nothing but footwork, mirroring and smoke," Mr. Strauss said. "It was one of the cutest plays I've ever seen. Here he's taken the Liberal Party and had them endorse a non-Liberal as well as a non-Democrat."

Evidence would suggest that Mr. Garth encouraged the Liberals to do what most say is in their interest through astute personal lobbying—a Garth trademark that separates him from most of his colleagues. It is from and around New York that Mr. Garth has made his most distinguished mark, going back to 1965 when he was a young consultant who helped John V. Lindsay win the mayoralty and, four years later, re-election.

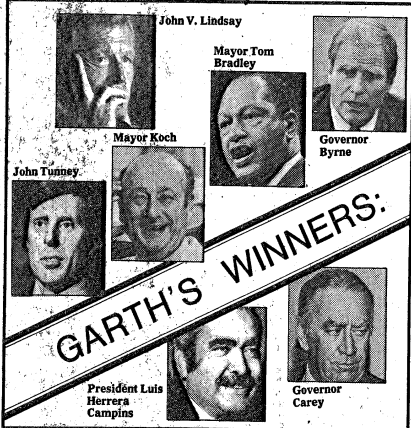
Uphill Victories
Since then, Mr. Garth has crafted the uphill victories of Mr. Koch and Mr. Carey, the elections and re-elections of Governors Byrne of New Jersey and Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut.

There have been losses, too, but the successes have outweighed them and gained the praise and publicity, so much so that some call Mr. Garth "the new boss."

Potential candidates—including most of those in this year's New York State Senate primary and some in the Presidential race—make pilgrimages to the The Garth Group's office at 57th Street and Fifth Avenue, courting support the way politicians used to seek the blessing of political bosses. Mr. Anderson made the journey last year, and the two hit it off immediately. It has reached the point where Mr. Garth's decision to accept a client brings with it credibility with contributors.

"He made it possible for me to solicit people for campaign dollars," said Mayor Koch, who was given a slim chance of winning in 1977 until Mr. Garth gave him the nod.

Under Mr. Garth's tutelage, the future mayor lost 15 pounds, spent the largest share of his contributions on television advertising, and curbed his now well-known volatility. "He toned



me down," said Mr. Koch, who termed "ridiculous" the idea that, because of Mr. Garth the voters did not quite know the man they elected.

Garth on 'Manipulation'
Mr. Garth uses similar language whenever asked about such subjects as media manipulation, controlled candidates or the "buying" of elections. "What is not manipulation?" he asked. "One of the great stupidities is that somehow what we do is manipulation, which it is, and that nothing else is. Ted Kennedy gave a great speech at the convention. Didn't someone write that speech? When Roosevelt sat down to discuss his next firestorm chat did they say 'Go ahead and say just what you think is right? What I'm trying to say is, what happens behind the scenes hasn't changed in politics.'"

Mr. Garth concedes there is a "danger" that candidates can be programmed, but only in the absence of campaign debates and intense press coverage. Mr. Garth's method is not to program his clients but to mold them. Choosing selectively from their records, he crafts commercials designed to demonstrate their breadth of experience and, often, their positions on issues that, Garth polls show, concern the public.

A typical Garth commercial is crammed with facts and figures, decorated with infomercial-type running across the screen. Appealing to an increasingly conservative electorate, the Koch advertisements trumpeted his "competence" and—rather than the liberal side of his record—his pledge to be tough on labor unions, an issue big in the polls. The Anderson commercials are sterling biographies. The basic Myersen ad highlighted her background in business and government.

Fighting the Cloth Coat
With Mr. Koch, the Garth strategy worked. With Miss Myersen it did not, even though she spent about \$600,000 on television time, compared with \$400,000 for Representative Elizabeth Holtzman of New York, who won the primary. What happened?

"You cannot fight the cloth coat," said Mr. Garth, referring to Miss Holtzman's image as an earnest, hard-working legislator. The race was lost from the beginning, he suggested, given the nature of liberal Democrats who vote in primaries. To arguments that the race showed the limits of "media politics," that perhaps there had been too many commercials and too little substance, Mr. Garth snapped, "Ridiculous."

In most of the campaign he conducts, though, it was not true of the Myersen effort. Mr. Garth demands and takes full personal control of everything. From the strategy to the economics. Clients pay \$25,000 a month (except for Mr. Anderson, who, because of a tight budget, is paying \$15,000) plus the cost of commercial production and a 15 per cent commission on the amount of advertising time purchased. This is the deal. Mr. Garth or one of his four partners seven days a week, any hour of the day or night.

Mr. Garth did not take that kind of control of the Anderson effort until recently, trying to run it long-distance until it became clear the campaign was suffering and had \$2 million less than Mr. Garth had hoped to have for television ads. Now he controls everything, from scheduling and such details as the size of the room for a news conference to the strategy for this Sunday's debate, in addition to the content of commercials.

more Democrats than Republicans. All of them are people he believes in, Mr. Garth said. He has tried to elect a President twice, and both efforts failed—with Mr. Lindsay in 1972, and Adlai E. Stevenson in 1960.

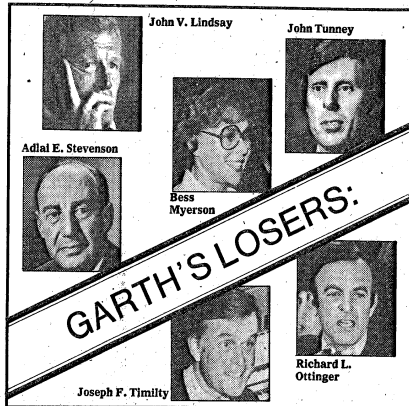
Mr. Garth's first political experience came when he joined with friends and organized support for Mr. Stevenson in 1960, the year John F. Kennedy won the Democratic Presidential nomination. That Mr. Garth began his political career with Mr. Stevenson comes as no surprise to those who know his background.

The son of Leo Goldberg, a lingerie manufacturer, and Beulah Jagoda Goldberg, who was a journalist and national vice president of the American Jewish Congress, David Garth grew up in a highly political home in Woodmere, L.I. "Every meal was a battle—over Walter Lippmann, over who interpreted what and how," Mr. Garth recalled.

After college at Washington and Jefferson University and three years in the Army's intelligence branch, Mr. Garth spent a year studying psychology in graduate school but found the field too passive.

24-Hour Days
Mixing an interest in sports and television, he acquired the rights to produce broadcasts of high school games on television in 1967. By then David Goldberg had become David Garth, choosing his name from "Winter," a play by Maxwell Anderson.

"My father came here from Russia and his name wasn't Goldberg, it was Nisimovitch," Mr. Garth said. "Immigration gave him Goldberg. He always said, 'Whatever it is, or find something that you like. Garth had the same initial and I liked the sound of it.' Three years after the television sports show came the Stevenson effort,



five years after that the Lindsay campaign and the course of Mr. Garth's life was set.

"There is no such thing as a normal life for me," said Mr. Garth, who, separated from his second wife, lives with his Yorkshire terrier, Bismarck, in a book-lined duplex—in the Des Artistes apartment building on West 67th Street. In political season, Mr. Garth often works 20-hour days, and this summer he rarely made it to his beach home in Saitaire, on Fire Island. A proud "loner," he harbors a distinct dislike for socializing, preferring to

read—and to run campaigns. Even though the Anderson campaign suffers so far from the money to fund a genuine Garth "media blitz," Mr. Garth gives Mr. Anderson a "long-shot" chance of winning, and hints that he prefers the tough odds.

"I love a fight," Mr. Garth said. "I think there is something vital about it. 'I love the science of campaigns, love to fight for what I believe in. There is nothing else in this world I'd rather do.'"

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NEW YORK

NONSTOPS TO ATLANTA	
Leave 7:00 a.m.	Arrive 9:10 a.m.
11:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
7:40 p.m.	9:48 p.m.

NONSTOPS FROM ATLANTA	
Leave 8:30 a.m.	Arrive 10:28 a.m.
12:50 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
4:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
9:25 p.m.	11:20 p.m.

ONE-STOPS TO TALLAHASSEE	
Leave 7:00 a.m.	Arrive 10:46 a.m.
3:30 p.m.	7:17 p.m.

ONE-STOPS FROM TALLAHASSEE	
Leave 11:25 a.m.	Arrive 2:45 p.m.
7:50 p.m.	11:20 p.m.

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Carter and Rep. Holtzman Confer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — President Carter and Representative Elizabeth Holtzman, who have not always been in accord, met today to devise strategy for mutual support in New York in the November election, where their face races complicated by third-party candidates.

After meeting with Mr. Carter for 20 minutes in the White House, Miss Holtzman, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate from New York, said she was pleased that "the President said kind things about me" and that "he would make a good Senator."

Representative Holtzman said that Representative John B. Anderson of Illinois, the independent candidate for President who is running in New York as the Liberal Party's nominee, could be a "popular" third for Mr. Carter in his race against Mr. Anderson and Ronald Reagan for the Presidency.

But she said that, despite the fact that she also is running against two persons, Senator Jacob K. Javits, a Republican on the Liberal Party line, and Alfonse M.

Special to The New York Times

D'Amato, the Republican candidate, she and the President "are not exactly in the same boat." She did not elaborate.

The White House did not issue any statement after the meeting. Senator Javits has often supported Administration programs and when Senator Javits lost the Republican primary to Mr. D'Amato, President Carter was one of the first to telephone him and express sympathy.

Last year, Mr. Javits supported the President on 85 percent of several key Senate votes, giving him more support than he got from many Democrats, according to the Congressional Quarterly.

By comparison, the Congressional Quarterly reckoned Miss Holtzman's support of the President in the House at 69 percent.

Before seeing the President, Representative Holtzman met 20 Democratic Senators at a breakfast in the Capitol. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, served as host.

After the White House meeting, Miss Holtzman said she would campaign in New York for the President.